

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY MORNING,
JULY 7, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
John Papa, accused of maltreating his wife, will be among those who are to interview Police Judge Monarrat in court this morning.

Mrs. Margaret Waldron, the new director of Akikona Park, will begin her duty this afternoon. Ceremonies will be held at the park and the Hawaiian band will play from three to four o'clock during the ceremonies.

S. Moriama, who has just resigned his position as principal of the Japanese Central Institute, was guest of honor at a farewell entertainment given by a number of prominent Honolulu Japanese. He will return to Japan July 14 by the steamer Shingo Maru.

A wagon driven by Matamoto, a Japanese, was struck by a King street car, near Kenukoku street, yesterday afternoon. In the collision Matamoto was thrown from the wagon to the ground, suffering a painfully bruised hip. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and later sent to his home.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
The petition of Matilda McCandless for permission to raise \$4000 with which to settle certain obligations against the estate of her husband was allowed yesterday by Judge Whitney.

Annual accounts of the trustees of the estate of the late George C. Beckley have been referred by Judge Whitney to Leslie P. Scott as master. The accounts show that the gross income of the estate during the past year was \$7230.57, the disbursements, \$2625.00.

(From Friday Advertiser)
Mrs. L. P. Fethergill was appointed administrator of the estate of John Fethergill yesterday by Judge Whitney of the circuit court.

Y. W. C. A. summer campers are leaving the time of their lives at Pearl Harbor, according to reports received from there yesterday.

Big Gen. Samuel I. Johnson is authorized to create a Dental Corps for the national guard. It is likely that one dental surgeon for each island will be appointed.

The war department has notified the national guard headquarters that equipment for the Signal Corps here will be ordered issued at the earliest possible date. It is valued at \$19,000.

The war department has authorized the creation of a Veterinary Corps for the national guard, at the rate of two veterinarians for each regiment of cavalry and one for each three batteries of horse artillery.

Byron E. Noble, treasurer of N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company received a telegram yesterday notifying him of the death of his mother, Mrs. A. M. Noble, in Butte, Montana. She was eighty-five years old.

CHARGE OF DISREGARDING
HARBOR SIGNALS FILED

A complaint charging Capt. W. K. Freeman of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea with disregarding right of way signals, sworn to by Capt. Troel Smith of the Matsuo steamer Lurline, was received at the local office of the U. S. inspectors of hulls and boilers yesterday.

The date specified in the complaint, June 27, in Honolulu harbor, while the Lurline was entering and the Mauna Kea was leaving. No definite action will be taken in the matter, until the arrival of Joseph Meany, the newly appointed inspector of hulls, who is expected to arrive here in the Mauna, July 12, for the reason that two signatures of inspectors must be attached to the complaint before it becomes valid. On the arrival of Meany, the Inter-Island will be officially summoned to answer to the charges.

Harbor officials who saw the alleged violation of signals, said that the Lurline blew one whistle, signifying that she would clear to the port of the Mauna Kea. A reply of one whistle in the affirmative was heard from the Mauna Kea. The Lurline steamed ahead and just when underway the Mauna Kea blew two whistles, the sign of starboard.

Four whistles were then answered by the Lurline, meaning that the ship was under control, and according to witnesses, the Mauna Kea continued to steam ahead and passed the Lurline on the starboard side. The complaint will be heard July 25, the date the Lurline is expected to arrive in this port.

THREE YEARS IN PRISON
FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Pleading guilty to the charge of assault upon fourteen-year-old Annie Kaukani, a Hawaiian girl, Harry Kamaui was sentenced to not less than three years' imprisonment by Judge Ashford yesterday.

Makahi was indicted by the grand jury Wednesday and when brought in to court yesterday morning pleaded guilty, saying at the same time that the crime was committed at the insistence of the girl.

Tokuhei, the Japanese charged with the murder of his daughter, Yaeu Murata, and who was indicted by the grand jury Wednesday, had in plea reserved until Saturday, as did also You Chih Yong, who is charged with shooting and killing his step-father. The case of Kailiwa charged with assault to commit murder, was set for trial at the opening of the September term of the court.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
District Attorney Huber, who has been visiting the Volcano, is expected to return from Hilo this morning.

M. V. Fernandes of Makaweli, Kauai, returned in the Wilhelmina yesterday from a short visit to San Francisco. He left last night for his home in the Garden Island.

David S. Wadsworth was among the arrivals in the Wilhelmina yesterday from the mainland and leaves this morning in the Mauna Kea for his home in Kahului, Maui.

Miss Mary Johnson, manager of the Colonial Hotel, returned home yesterday in the Wilhelmina from a vacation trip to the mainland. She was absent about two months.

Doctor Schwallie, superintendent of the insane asylum, was among those booked to depart last evening by the steamer Sonoma for the Coast. He was accompanied by Mrs. Schwallie.

Mrs. Evelyn Cunningham, one of the workers in the Palms Settlement, and for several years a teacher at St. Andrew's priory, will make her home in Boston. She left here last evening in the Sonoma, after six years in Honolulu.

Donald S. Bowman, chief sanitary inspector for the island of Hawaii, returned yesterday in the Wilhelmina from a tour of the Eastern cities. He attended several health conferences in the course of his travels. He may remain here a few days for conference with the territorial health officials before returning to his home at Hilo.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould of New York and their two children, Misses Elinor and Ann Gould, arrived here yesterday in the Wilhelmina for a visit of two months with Mrs. Laura A. Cony, grandmother of Mrs. Gould, residing in Richard street. Mrs. Gould was Annie Graham and is the daughter of Mrs. Hubert Vos of New York.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
Delegate Kalaninuihale has booked in San Francisco and is expected to arrive here in the Mauna next Wednesday.

Mrs. William Conra't, after a brief visit in the city, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning to her home in Hilo.

A baby boy was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. L. G. F. of 1911 Kakaia street. Kahi, Mother's child are named doing nicely.

Ruth Cogrodes made application in the district court for a passport. The applicant, who is from Laseur, Minnesota, plans to visit Japan and China.

Joseph F. Duran, representing the Santo Antonio Society, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday for the outside islands and will be gone several weeks.

A. L. MacKaye, editor of the Hilo Herald, was an arrival in the Mauna Kea yesterday from the Big Island. He will return in the Mauna Kea next Saturday.

Mrs. Anna E. K. Alapai made application yesterday to the clerk of the United States district court for a passport. She plans to leave in the Niagara July 12, for Tonga.

Mrs. M. J. de Gouvea of Ewa, this island, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a visit of several weeks to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jose de Rego Silva of Volcano street, Hilo.

Miss Joseph Olsen and Miss Delphine Phillips were passengers in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo, where they intend spending a short visit with their uncle, J. J. Raposo, and Mrs. Raposo.

Don S. Bowman, chief sanitary inspector of Hilo, who returned in the Wilhelmina on Tuesday from a stay of several weeks in the mainland, will leave in the same steamer this evening for his Big Island home.

Julian Yates, former member of the lower house in the local legislature, yesterday was a passenger in the Mauna Kea for his home in Kau, Hawaii. He came in from the mainland in the Wilhelmina last Tuesday.

David S. Wadsworth, who returned in the Wilhelmina on Tuesday from Boston, Massachusetts, where he completed a course in commercialism, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his home in Kahului, Maui.

M. C. Pacheco, who was one of the delegates from the Islands to the Democratic national convention, will return in the Mauna, due next Wednesday. He was in Washington from June 19 and called on Delegate Kalaninuihale.

(From Friday Advertiser)
Miss Hattie Pauole is expected to be among the arrivals from Hilo in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning.

Misses Clara M. Gurney and Bernice Cook and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Gehr have gone to the other side of the island to spend a few weeks boating, swimming and fishing.

Prof. A. R. Keller of the College of Hawaii has been given a master's degree in engineering, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is expected to return here in the near future to resume his work in the local college.

Mrs. Lilia Ahole and Mrs. S. H. Kahalewai are expected to arrive here tomorrow morning from the Crescent City, where they have been attending the church convention. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nawahi, of Homelani, Hilo.

TEUTONIC DIVER
SINKS DESTROYER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, July 6.—Two special successes of German submarines were announced today.

An enemy destroyer operating in the North Sea was attacked and sunk by a German submarine, and another German submarine, returning from Cartagena, Spain, sank the armed French steamship Heralut.

It seems likely that this latter submarine is the one reported a few days ago as having reached Cartagena with a letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso of Spain.

Japan Will Have
To Defend Herself
Against Germany

Noted War Correspondent Says
Teutonic Empire and Entente
Allies Will Menace Orient

An alliance between Germany and England, or Germany and Russia, after the present war, was predicted yesterday by Seigo Nakano, one of Japan's most noted war correspondents, who passed through here in the Nippon Maru after a lengthy stay in Europe. Nakano thinks that his country needs to prepare herself, not for war with America, but to oppose new combinations which he thinks Germany will be able to make. After spending about a year and a half in England, he declares that the British people are "too calm," and still seem to be stirred more thoroughly to make efforts to win the war.

British People Never Excited

"The people of our allied Power are too calm," said the war correspondent. "This is one reason why England does not defeat the enemy as she expected. A country whose people are so indifferent is not strong in war, while on the contrary a Power which has an excited and enthusiastic people is strong. The British people have never been excited nor belligerent enough. Their newspapers are endeavoring to inspire the people to be more patriotic, but it seems to me that the people are altogether too calm."

Higher Classes Are Patriotic

"It is true that the upper classes showed themselves very patriotic, and that many prominent statesmen, professors and members of the nobility rushed to the battlefields, but the lower classes seemed to dislike military service. It is comic to see billboards all over the country asking for patriotic citizens to come forward for their country."

"I think that Germany will ally herself with Russia when this war is over, or if she is not able to do this will make friends with England and France. Thus within ten or fifteen years she will be able to invade the Far East. Japan and America friendly."

"Japan has no need to prepare for any trouble with the United States, but should prepare for Germany. Japan and America are friendly nations and will never fight each other. But Japan cannot afford to be remiss in her preparations to resist Germany and Kaiserism."

Mr. Nakano visited the battlefields in Belgium and France. On his way home, after leaving London, he spent two months in New York.

MANCHUS ORGANIZE
ROYALIST REVOLT

(Special Cable to the Hawaiian Herald)
TOKIO, July 7.—The Manchus have risen in Manchuria, and with ten thousand armed men are said to be preparing to launch an attack against the Chinese troops on the border, and strike, if possible, against Peking, in the hope of being able to overturn the republic and re-establish the monarchy.

News of the fresh peril has caused a great deal of alarm in Northern China, and almost a panic in the capital. The Peking government has issued reassuring proclamations, and is preparing to defend the border, by sending additional troops against the monarchists.

Gen. Tan Soan is reported to be the commander-in-chief of the soldiers raised by the Manchus, and he is being assisted by Gen. Cheong Chock Lum of Mukden, Hong Kock Cheong of Nanking and Cheng Heen, governor of Shanghai province.

Tom Yan Heong has despatched a request to Lieutenant-General Otani, commander of the Japanese forces in China, asking him to quell the disturbance in the North.

General Otani has reported the request to the Japanese foreign office and has asked for instructions regarding the course of action to follow.

WATERFRONT STRIKE
SITUATION SERIOUS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Business men and labor leaders are frankly pessimistic regarding the outlook for the end of the big waterfront strike.

Various labor leaders yesterday admitted that prospects for agreement with the shipowners had been darkened by the action of the local merchants and business men in taking up the fight for an open shop on the docks. It was declared by some of them that this means warfare between the business interests of San Francisco and the other bay cities, and the unions.

Widespread disturbances affecting the shipping of the whole Coast, and possibly of the whole country, were predicted as the outcome of the meeting held Wednesday afternoon at the Commercial club.

The unions are already tightening their grip on the freight movement, and the first evidence of this is shown in the increase of prices of certain commodities.

The Standard Oil Company has announced an advance in the price of fuel oil of five cents a barrel to all Coast points.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by All Dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

UKULELE SUPPLY
SHORT OF DEMAND

Promotion Committee Will Take
Prompt Steps To Encourage
Their Manufacture

According to statements made at the meeting of the promotion committee yesterday afternoon, there is a tremendous mainland demand for Hawaiian ukuleles, which no local concern is anything like prepared to meet.

"I know of an order sent here for four thousand ukuleles a month," said Chairman Berndt, "and the firm that received the order was not able to fill it. They are making ukuleles out of cigar boxes on the mainland because Hawaii is not supplying the trade."

Berndt's figures of four thousand a month were questioned, and he stuck to them, and the committee agreed to take up the matter of encouraging a supply. J. D. McInerney suggested that the committee should try and see that each instrument sent from here was branded "made in Hawaii," so that people in the States would know they were getting the real thing. The suggestion was approved.

The committee discussed printing supplies, and decided to spend about \$12,000 during the next six months' period, on folders and other advertising matter. It was the intention to spend a good deal more, and lay in a two years' supply, but the committee would have had to end the year with a deficit in order to do this.

The committee is nearly out of funds, and requests from the Great Northern owners and other agencies for literature about Hawaii have had to be turned down, as the demand for printed matter has resulted in almost an exhaustion of all the editions.

MRS. KNUDSEN BACK
IN OLD KAUAI HOME

(Mail Special To The Advertiser)

KEKAHA, Kauai, July 3.—After a two years' absence Mrs. Valdemar Knudsen is once more occupying "Waiawa," her beautiful home on the island of Kauai. Mrs. Knudsen is a Kamaaina in the truest sense of the word, having come to Hawaii many years ago, and the rambling, vine covered old house, with its wide verandas and lovely garden is one of the oldest residences on the island.

There is a wonderful charm in that garden, by the way; an elusive quality of beauty one loses in the well ordered, carefully planned gardens of the present day. There are groves of towering cocoanuts bending grotesquely, the plump crest silhouetted against blue sky. Groups of stately mangoes, just now laden with bronze-red fruit. Huge trees from the tropics, the roots of which rise in strange, corrugated masses; flowering trees of all colors; rare shrubs and vines; in fact, the accumulation and product of a lifetime's intelligent selection and planting, resulting in a wonderfully satisfactory whole.

One immense tree spreads its green canopy over to croquet ground. In another is built the "bird's nest," an unique resting place in the leafy branches, reached by a winding stair; a delightfully cool spot on a hot summer day, overlooking the shimmering green cane which stretches far afield. The tennis court is another tempting place, almost lost amid the giant trees.

One of the nicest rooms in the house is the billiard room. It is built out into the garden, an immense, long, wide apartment, the walls consisting simply of tiers of windows that can be thrown up, until practically no walls remain. All sorts of tropical palms and ferns rustle or wave gently in the breeze.

Mrs. Knudsen loves her Hawaiian home, although her permanent home now is at Hollywood California, where she has built a palatial residence after the old Spanish style, and lives with her son, Augustus Knudsen, dean of the Theological Society of Kretona.

With her accustomed energy Mrs. Knudsen thoroughly enters into island life; riding horseback, surf bathing and the like, besides attending to the innumerable social duties for which the Knudsen family is noted.

BODIES OF CARRIZAL
DEAD REACH BORDER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

EL PASO, July 6.—The bodies of Capt. Charles T. Boyd, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Henry B. Adair, Tenth Cavalry, together with those of seven troopers, all victims of the Mexicans in the fight at Carrizal, arrived here today.

The bodies were stripped of their uniforms, but not mutilated. Eight of them were found in a ditch, where they had been covered with soil.

The ninth, a trooper who died of wounds, was a mile from the others.

AMERICAN MARINE KILLED
IN CLASH WITH REBELS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—News arrived here today that 250 revolutionists of Santo Domingo and a detachment of American marines engaged in battle previous to the word having reached the rebels that the disarmament agreement had gone into effect. Twenty-seven Dominicans were killed and five captured, while the American losses were one marine killed and eight wounded.

Who Is To Blame?

WHEN farmers who are growing crops fail to realize a return greater than day wages, it hurts them first, and in turn the whole community. It would seem that the government experiment station is at fault, when independent planters and homesteaders show by the returns they receive from their acres of cane that their agriculture methods are in ferio to the plantation standards. A share in the blame must also be borne by the public school system in this Territory and by the College of Hawaii, and, not by any means the least, the banks and agencies. The fault is not by any means entirely with the homesteaders.

Blame rests with the Hawaii experiment station because from the time this institution was first established its policy has been to ignore cane problems. In 1901 cane production was the one solid industry in Hawaii. In 1916 it is still the one important industry. There are others now but not one successful one that owes its inception to the experiment station.

Blame rests with the public school system because it has trained the boys and girls who enjoy the privilege of free schooling away from the main industry of Hawaii and not towards it. The public schools graduate young men and young women to become teachers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen and officeholders—anything but planters.

The Normal School is about the only school in Hawaii that starts out from the beginning to train students for one definite useful purpose, and it must be said that the Normal School does its work well. Its graduates are good teachers.

The College of Hawaii is infected with the same idea that runs through the schools and the experiment station. There is no State in the Union, not even excepting West Virginia which has been for many years notoriously behind in practical education, where the subconscious sentiment that the next generation of citizens must be trained to something other than the main industry, is so firmly fixed as it is right here in Hawaii.

Hawaii cannot go on importing fresh supplies of Oriental labor indefinitely, because whatever the men who have created the sugar industry may think, the day is coming when the 20,000 children of alien parentage now comprising the school population, grown to manhood and womanhood, will demand their birthright. The birthright of the sons of a land supported by one dominant industry is equipment and training so that they can find place in it.

It is not wholly the fault of the small men who essay to become cane growers that they fail when the common and higher schools have neglected giving them instruction in the agriculture of cane growing, and when the experiment station established by federal funds to help Hawaiian farmers goes on the presumption that "there is nothing in cane for the small farmer."

The bankers, agencies and the public generally, cannot be absolved from a share in the blame of the failure of small planters. It is quite generally understood that a considerable amount of capital, other than a man's own brain and muscle are necessary to properly equip a plantation. Yet the banks refer the prospective small planter to the agents, and the agents refer him to the plantation manager, and the manager refers him back to the banker, and on second appeal for funds with which to buy fertilizers, tools and supplies, the banker opines that "the government or the Bishop estate" ought to do something.

Growing cane is an honorable business, and it ought to be the principle business of the majority of the young men who are coming to manhood's estate in Hawaii.

It is the opinion of more than one man who has looked at the broader aspects of the sugar problem in Hawaii, that the outcome must be here what it has been in other lands. There must be capital in large volumes to handle the milling, transportation and marketing, but the day is bound to come when the growing of the crop must be more in the hands of individual planters, owning and cultivating their own lands. All over the world this is the tendency. Hawaii cannot say that this natural law will never apply here because the day will come when for self-preservation's sake we must apply it. It is not a question of profits but of placing Hawaii's sons on the land, or living to see the day when an alien race will take the land away from them and us.

Against the coming of that day what will the preparation be?

Financial Conditions

IN New York banking circles there is a feeling that a period of more profitable rates for lenders is at hand. New York bank officers, however, had an experience in connection with their advance of call money rates to four per cent the week of June 11 that is likely to render them rather more cautious in the future. It will be recalled that the four per cent rate ruled for a short time only.

As explained by an officer of one of the largest banks, this four per cent rate had hardly been telegraphed to the interior than it brought forth offerings of funds to be loaned in New York on an embarrassing scale. The interior situation seems to be that the banks there are well supplied but are not disposed to enter into long commitments, evidently awaiting the approach of the crop-moving period, when they expect to place their funds to better advantage. Meanwhile, it is

obvious that their supplies available for call loans are larger as the result of this policy and any return of such an attractive rate as four per cent is likely to be accompanied by a repetition of the experience already outlined.

New York bank reserves are not being drawn down as a result of offerings of new capital. The same conditions continue in this respect, namely that the sales of securities formerly held in Europe are furnishing a supply of attractive investments fully equal to the new capital available.

Chemical Field Control

THE suggestion that has been repeatedly made that it would be a business proposition to maintain constant chemical control of the growing cane, takes on new weight in view of errors in the estimation of crops that have recently come to public attention. Whenever this recommendation has been made, in discussions of the subject at the annual planters' meetings, the objection has always been raised that the results would not warrant the expenditure. Although Hawaii has gone farther towards making practical application of scientific knowledge than in many lands, there are still weak places in the cultivation system, and lack of adequate field control seems to be one of them.

From the time the cane has been harvested and enters the mill it is under continuous scientific observation and measurement. If at any locus between carrier and bag unusual losses develop they are at once checked and the machinery readjusted or the methods modified. In the field there is the mystery which always surrounds living things, be it animals or plants, added to the traditional fallacy that only Providence knows what the harvest will be.

It is human nature to expand the area of an acre at seeding time, and contract it a few thousand square feet when yields are being measured. It is also extremely human to see one's own crop through ruby glasses. Neither of these good old-time methods of estimating the outturn of cultivated lands exactly satisfies the requirements of modern business, however.

The German sugar beet factories test, weigh and measure the growing beets from midsummer until the crop has been dug and is safely ensiled, and the condition of the stored beets is made a matter of exact scientific record right up to the time they are sliced. The Java cane planters do practically the same thing with their growing crops, at least the best plantations do. At any time in the last few months before harvesting they can tell within a very narrow margin of error how large the crop is going to be, and can even form an approximate judgement of whether the juices will be rich or poor.

What has been done in other sugar countries can be done in Hawaii, and the advisability of doing it will probably not be so seriously questioned the next time this subject is brought up for discussion at the planters' meetings. It only means the employment of a few more tired scientists and a very slight increase in cost of production, but is protection against recurrence of undiscounted errors in estimating the total crop.

Manfred W. Ehrlich, a leading member of the New York bar, has recently published a small volume of 711 pages on "The Law of Promoters," but the weighty legal opinions quoted therein covering the respective rights of promoter and promotee can have little influence with the glib public, ever willing to be "stung." The transportation company that promises to carry twenty-five thousand people daily from Honolulu to Leilehua or vice versa, on three autos and a working capital of \$10,000 ought to declare a stock dividend and buy a copy of Ehrlich.

What a pity the signers of the Declaration of Independence should have taken up arms in the War of the Revolution. The Declaration was only intended as a "note." What crude unlettered and undiplomatic folks they were! Instead of shooting all that powder and wasting lead as George Washington's army did, the Colonies could have established a munitions trade with Spain or France that would have netted many a comfortable fortune. The Revolutionary War was an unbusinesslike affair, and if only Woodrow Wilson had lived in those days it never would have happened.

The Sonoma brought word that the "early closing law" voted on in Australia early in June was passed by a majority of many thousands. A general election was called to decide whether the saloons should close at 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock. Women have the right to vote, "down under," and they voted for 6:00 o'clock, just as they would have voted for absolute prohibition had that been the alternative issue.

The New York City National Guard regiments showed a shortage of over 2300 men below their necessary legal quota on May 31. There were only 700 enlistments during the six weeks in which an organized effort was carried on by advertising, canvassing and public meetings, to bring the Guard up to its minimum strength.